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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

A Lover's Desire.

BY C. H. CRISWELL.

Wilt thou kiss me when we meet?
One soft touch to me were sweet—
One soft pressure, lingering long,
From thy dear lips were not wrong.

Give me but that one caress;
I will my lovely spirit bless—
'T will my bosom fill with bliss!
Dear one, oh, vouchsafe that kiss!

Eyes like thine, so darkly bright,
Fill my spirit with delight,
Lips like thine, so warm with love,
Every ling'ring doubt remove.

Lady! in the summer hours,
When our isle is bright with flowers,
When the forest boughs are green,
When the birds and bees are seen,

When the West wind blandly sighs,
And the clouds in beauty rise—
Then, to make our love more sweet,
Wilt thou kiss me when we meet?

Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR THE TIMES.

A Leaf From Mollie's Portfolio.

How very strange is the discontent of the human heart; how vain the soul's lofty gifts to quench its panting thirst for happiness. It looks with a restless eye to the dim and shadowy future to obtain the flitting phantom, *bliss*, the object of its innocent, but fruitless search. There are hours in man's existance even, when amid pleasure's throng surrounded by the gayest of the gay, that a cold sickening gloom bears down upon the spirit, covering its brighest joys and hopes with a dark deadly pale, whilst a consciousness of the heartless enjoyments of earth

"Tells him in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream,
For the soul is dead that slumbers;
And things are not what they seem."

Then he quits the scenes of festal mirth and revelly and seeks to fill the aching void by drinking deep from learning's fount, he culls the flowers, he plucks the ambrosial fruit, that flourishes alone around this sacred spot; he unlocks the secret cabinets of nature and traces out her mystic laws; his brow is garlanded by the laurel wreath of fame,—but only its withering boys are his, for while reveling in this dearly purchased joyousness, the immortal part—the mysterious part, which long for something higher, whispers "lean not on earth, 'twill pierce thee to the heart, 'tis a broken reed at best, on whose sharp point peace bleeds and hope expires." He still seeks earthly aid, and friendship's balmy hand is applied to his wounded heart, and while looking into its rosy light, he remembers not that "passing away" is written on all things earthly. Disappointment comes, then flits a shadow a cross his pathway, and friendship lies bleeding; in the bitterness of his heart he feels that happiness is indeed a withering gourd, that earthly hope blooms but to fade. Turning from all earthly things in despair, he sees *no ray of hope*, no beacon light to guide his erring footsteps, *no radient star* to illume his darkened way, or to cast its cheering beams into his sickened heart. *No hope!* yes sinners may hope since the Saviour hath died—no light! yes, the lamp of life shall guide his wandering feet. *No star!* yes, the lone star of Bethlehem emerging from the dark clouds of dispair, emits its healing rays, and points to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world. He exclaims with delight, though all on earth is transitory all is bitterness—"Earth hath no sorrows that Heaven cannot heal."

Randolph.

FOR THE TIMES

Lines to my friend, Ginnie P.

BY NAT.

I saw thee dressed as for the bridal Ginnie—
And the fount of grief welled up in my heart—
For I must hear thy low breathed vows, Ginnie,
Which binds thee in a tie, that bids us part.

Pure was the satin which enwrapped thy form,
But purer the heart beneath it I know;
And sadly I'll miss its love fond and warm,
When from our dear social circle you go.

I would not this hour, dearest, cloud thy brow,
By speaking of aught grievous that may come;
I only pray that hopes which cheer thee now,
May be *more* than realized in thy home.

Thou to us hast been a beam bright and shining:
Thou leavest us, now, to cheer another heart—
Oh, may thy precious love, which is twining
Round him, ne'er be severed by sorrow's dart!

But may the rose-buds of love bloom ever,
As through life's journey together you go—
And in heaven, when Death's chilling hand shall sever
Thee on earth, may you joys far holier know!

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

Not All of Life to Live.

BY ROB. G. STAPLES.

"The birth of a child is the imprisonment of a soul. The soul must work its way out of prison, and, in doing so, provide itself with wings for a future journey. It is for each of us to determine whether our wings shall be those of an angel or a grub."

It is a matter of deep regret in this enlightened day that so few of us realize the great demand of life. We breathe the air of Heaven, we walk the green earth. We have our existence, yet, seem to be unmindful of that great being who holds us in the hollow of his hand, and who permits us to remain, and feast upon the bounties bestowed by his loving kindness and tender mercies. We forget there is to be a day of settlement, and neglect to "determine if our wings shall be those of an angel or a grub." We are not wise like Socrates, who when he had the power to escape from imprisonment, asked "where can I escape death?" and, *where*, said he to Crito, who had bribed the gaoler, and made his escape certain, *"where shall I fly to avoid the irrecoverable doom passed on all mankind."* No we live on as if death was not the final end of our race, and after death the judgement. The heart of man is enmity with God, and unless renewed through the efficacy of redeeming grace, our future is an endless hell. It is for us to choose between the bottomless pit, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth, or an endless eternity in the resplendant glory of a house not made with hands. Reflect fellow mortal—traveller on the road to death. Reflect upon your course, and choose ye which will ye serve, God or Mammom. Will ye crucify the Lord afresh, or will you accept of him as your meditator. "Come, the spirit says Come!" your conscience tells you come, will you be deaf to the cry. Will you choose death rather than life, shall the carnal be supreme, or will ye drink of the water of life, and determine to devote your mind—your soul—your life—your all to the service of God. My dear reader, though a stranger to nearly all of you, I would seek to impress the fact upon your hearts, that, though you fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, you cannot escape the irrecoverable doom passed on all mankind. Death is certain, come sooner or later, it will reach you at last; and oh may you be enabled in that hour to exclaim with triumph—

Death where is thy sting,
And where thy victory boasting grave.

FOR THE TIMES.

Far, far away toward the lands of the sun is my own dear native *home*. There oft, in my boyhood's bright day, have I wandered amid groves of tall-waving cedar or along limpid babbling brooks, and gathered from its sweetly perfumed clime, the native lone wild flower. Light-winged zephyrs floated around me like missive spirits from a fairy land, and oft as I stood gazing, with a merry innocent heart, into the deep heaven of blue, methought the angels loved me. For as my vesper hymns and prayers were borne away upon the pensive breeze, the bright, bright stars, as if to welcome me thither, came smilingly out, one by one, from their home in the skies. Rich holy thoughts, soft as the sweet dream of love, and clad in celestial purity, then flitted through my mind, for well did I remember what my mother had said,—that I had a sister who was an angel-star. O, loved scenes of my childhood and youth, how dear are you still to my heart, and how gloriously bright do you still appear from the green islets of memory! I shall never, *no never*, forget you and the familiar voices that fell so musically upon my ear in my childhood home. Friends, in other lands, may be faithful and many, and, in affliction's darkest hour, may gather around to administer the balm of sympathy and aid, and fortune and fame may take wings and fly away, or wreathe garlands of glory to encircle my brow. Still will I think of thee—my own dear native

HOME.

Like a way-worn pilgrimage, I've wandered afar,
And o'er hills and deep valleys have roamed,
Yet ever has thought, on sweet memory's wing,
With fondness and hope conveyed me safe *home*.

Like a poor pious hermit on a cold bleak rock,
That's barren and wild in solitude lone,
I've wept as I stood on some holy loved spot,
And thought of my home—my far distant *home*.

Yes, high above earth on the mountain's rough brow,
Where the wild eagle lives and the deep thunders roll,
I've stood and gazed far, far below on the cloud,
While Memory sighed and pointed me *home*.

But O hallowed thought! there's a high holy clime,
Where the mountains and storms of earth never rise,
Where meet the pure spirits that *love* and *ne'er part*,
That mansion is heaven—a *home in the* skies.

Hope's Border. ALEXIS.

☞ J. Starr Holloway, Esq., of Philadelphia, than whom there are few better writers to be found, has kindly consented to contribute to the columns of the "Times." He will give us a monthly summary of literary intelligence, doings in the book-world, movements of authors, &c., which will doubtless prove very interesting. We subjoin a poem from his pen.

R. G. S.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

March.

BY J. STARR HOLLOWAY.

Hail, boisterous month! the earth your coming greets! [rust!
Hail! whose sharp usage rubs off winter's
A trump, your trumpet winds about the streets
Kick up a dust!

Around our houses swell your symphonies,
Chromatic horrors rage in one wild revel,
And your continual wind among the trees
Roars like the devil.

But Spring speaks through you, wherefore, forward March! [mit,
The blue-bird, perch'd on yonder bush's summ-
Strains a sore-throated lay, as stiff as starch;
But he can't come it.

Prophets and Harbingers are speaking, whither
The eye can rest—e'en in the crocus' cup—
All nature whispers Spring steals surely hither,
Come, hurry it up!

Philadelphia, March 1st.

THE DYING GIRL.

BY MRS. M. A. DENNISON.

'Now doctor,' said a sweet faced girl, looking with confidence into the kind face that had bent over her so often, 'tell me is there any certainty that I shall ever recover? I think not; so you see I am prepared for ill tidings, and I am continually tormenting myself with the question. Will you not be candid with me, dear Dr. Ellis?'

'While there is life,'—commenced the Doctor but the frail young creature interrupted him saying:

'No, no, doctor, that won't do; I must have your professional opinion; and when I say that my soul's happiness, for the remnant of this life will be affected by your decision, sure you will grant me this request.'

'But could you bear ——'

'Anything, doctor, but this suspense. I am willing to be told the exact state of the case;—for, you see, some days I feel so really well, that my hope is unduly excited, and again, when the sleepless hours and terrible pains come, death takes an awful shape, and frightens me out of repose. But if I was certain'—she spoke with solemnity—'I would teach my mind to dwell upon it in such a way that my foolish fears would leave me.'

'My sweet girl,' said the doctor, taking her wasted hand. 'I will grant this request. You cannot certainly recover, unless some extraordinary providence occurs. Your life may be protracted some months yet, but not over a year at the farthest, so it seems to me.'

The pale cheek grew a shade paler, but the smile faded not on the gentle lips.

'Thank you doctor,' was her reply, 'thank you for your trust and confidence in me. You shall see I will not abuse them.'

The beautiful consumptive sat alone in her large easy chair some moments after the doctor was gone. She gazed about her on luxuries which wealth unbounded had procured for her pleasure, and the large untroubled eye grew dim.

'Then I must die!' she said to herself, 'and oh this fear, not of an hereafter, but of that dread passing through the valley which shadows my hours of suffering? Even my religion does not dissipate that shrinking, shuddering fear. The impressions of my childhood will not go away, but return with new force.' And as she thus half whispered to herself, a lonely matron entered; and hurrying to her side, kissed the fair brow.

'You are better to-day, child,' she said in tones of forced calmness; 'nay, don't shake your head so mournfully; indeed, if you knew how much improved you appear,' and she drew a low seat towards the young girl and sat gazing in her eyes with the holy love of maternity.

'Mother,' said the consumptive, as she took the matron's hand in her own, 'there is something I want you to do for me.'

'What is it, darling? You know I would lay down my life for you.'

For an instant the pale lips quivered; but commanding herself, the young girl replied gently.

'I want you to talk to me of death—of my own death, which is certain soon."

'My Amy!' was all the mother could articulate; her voice seemed frozen by horror.

'Yes, mother; for listen a moment, it will make your poor sick child more willing to leave earth and find heaven. If you will talk daily and cheerfully of my passing away; if you will surround the thought with cheerfulness, and make the struggle seem pleasant to me, this strange horror with which I regard it would fade away and my mind be drawn more wholly to the better land. It may be a sacrifice to you mother, but I shall learn to look forward to my deathbed with calmness, which I now strive in vain to do. Will you try to do this, mother? Will you talk of it often? Will you repeat the sweet words that dying saints have spoken? Will you speak of the smiles that repose upon their faces, until I can think cheerfully, and talk without reserve of that change, even as I would lie down, and put my garments by, ready to attire myself when I should awake in the fair morning? Will you tell those who call to see me never to shrink from speaking to me of death? Will you do this mother?'

The matron promised, and retired to her chamber, to shed the tears of anguish born of this request. She, too, had long felt that her child must die, but had put afar off 'the evil day.' And in the strength of God she performed her duty.

Seven months had passed, and still gentle Amy lived. The fatal crimson burnt its death fire into her cheek, and her eyes gleamed with the fitful flash of disease; but about her sweet lips hovered a constant smile; she had conquered her fear of the king of terrors, and dwelt upon her departure with almost exulting joy. 'I knew that through Christ I was prepared to go,' she said to her pastor; I knew that there were glories in the bright world above, that the imagination cannot conceive of; yet I have shuddered from my infancy at death. The thought of disolution with its icy chill, and quivering breath, made me cold at my heart, and I strive to forget it but cannot. Yet, since you, since my mother, since all who know me have made it a familiar household word—clothed it with beautiful thoughts, and surrounded it with heavenly images, it has become less and less terrible, till now I can hold my hand to him who unlocks the spirit, and say, "Death, where is thy sting?"

As she spoke thus, a ray from the setting sun imaged a crown of glory upon her fair brow. Her mother and friends at that moment entered.

'Hush,' said the pastor, with uplifted hands, and they stood transfixed. With that last bold smile he had marked an instantaneous change; and as he bent forward, through the lips so beautifully wreathed, there came no breath.

Well might she exclaim, "Death, where is thy sting!" said the pastor, turning with tearful eyes: "never saw I the king of terrors in so lovely a garb. How sweet she sleeps!"

Aye! sweetly still in a graveyard upon the hill side; and on the white shaft that bears her name, some loving hand has chiselled,

"It is not hard to die."

Fortune and Friendship.

BY SNOWDEN LESLIE.

It was a calm, still evening in early autumn, that I sat beneath the bending boughs of an aged oak, gazing, forgetfully, upon the majestic king of day, as he slowly sank to rest behind the western hills. Twilight came on; star after star appeared, and the moon at length, in matchless grandeur, ascended the arch of heaven. Yet I lingered; a melancholy, dreamy feeling stole over me; I lost all consciousness of surrounding objects. Half sleeping and half waking, I imagined that I beheld two bright and beautiful beings advancing toward the spot where I was sitting. The sight of these lovely creatures filled me with delight; joy took possession of my soul whilst with impatience I awaited their approach. So light was their tread, the grass seemed not to bend beneath their step. Their faces shone with supernatural beauty, and their luxuriant tresses fell in rich profusion about their shoulders. With grace and ease they drew near, and stood before me. My first impulse was to rise, but my limbs refused to obey the dictates of my will. I remained motionless, regarding my strange visitors with wonder and admiration. Soon, however, she whom I supposed to be the eldest, in a musical tone addressed me, by saying, "Behold, I am here! At thy call I came; say quickly, what thou wouldst have me do." At this unlooked-for announcement, I was amazed and confounded. In vain I attempted to inquire, "Who art thou? and whence dost thou come?" But the words died upon my lips; my tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of my mouth; my blood ran cold, and I trembled with fear.

She seemed to pity me, and with a radiant smile continued, "Fear not; my mission is one of great good. I came not to bring grief, but joy. Then still thy throbbing heart, and give heed unto me, for I have come to bestow upon thee blessings rich and rare. I have come to give thee that for which many labor, day and night; for which they stem the rolling billows of the mighty deep, and scale the rugged mountain side. That for which they walk upon burning sands, and dwell amid perpetual snows. That for which they break affection's chain, and say to loved ones Adieu. Yea, that for which in a foreign land they die, unpitied and unsung. And though by thousands I am eagerly sought, yet I am saldom found, for I only deign to smile upon a favored few; and with them I only remain until fickle fancy prompts me to fly away. But if for a time thou wouldst be an object of envy and admiration; if for a time thou wouldst revel in ease and luxury; if for a time thou wouldst dwell amid scenes of pleasure and dissipation, I pray thee, take the gifts I came to bring."

With these words she stepped aside, and seemed awaiting my answer. But ere I could reply, the other figure glided in and in silvery accents said, "My name is Friendship; I follow not in Fortune's train; I delight not in scenes of folly and dissipation. But 'tis my office to bind up the broken heart; mine to raise the fallen one; mine to visit sorrow's home; mine to weep with sorrow's child. Yea, 'tis mine to weep, to smile, to pray, and drive away dull care from the desolate-hearted. I change not with time or place; 'at home or abroad, on the land or the sea,' I am ever the same. With healing on my wings, I come to disperse the clouds of darkness and despair, with a balm for every wound. I pour in the oil of consolation. In a word, I make all nature bright and beautiful. At my coming, grief and care give place to joy and gladness; 'darkness turns to day, and earth is almost heaven.' But I have said enough; you have heard us; it is now yours to choose. And I pray God thy choice may be a goodly one."

In a transport of delight, I exclaimed, "Friendship, sweet Friendship, thou angel of mercy, be thou forever mine; give me but thy kind words and gentle smiles, to cheer my fainting spirit over life's tempestuous sea, and vain Fortune may then forever fly." With these words I awoke; the spell was broken; the night was far advanced, the moon was hidden, and the stars gave but a twinkling light. Alarmed at the darkness that surrounded me I started up, and hastened to my humble home, rejoicing that this was not all a dream; but that in reality there is such a thing as *true friendship*.

Common Schools.

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

Primary Teaching.

The most difficult and irksome task the teacher has to perform, is that of imparting the proper kind of instruction to pupils in the primary schools. There appears to be an almost endless round of repetition, and all to no purpose. The teachers will often dismiss a class with the cheering gratification that she has at length, accomplished the arduous and laborious task, of graduating (as it may be called) a promising set of young tyroes, in knowing at least the names and forms of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet; when perhaps, on the following morning, not one in the whole class, will be able to repeat at sight, half of the letters, apparently well known the previous day. Such a result is not only mortifying to a faithful teacher, but it is extremely discouraging. Surely, there must be some better method than that old one, long patronized by almost all primary teachers.

We made an experiment in our primary school during the last quarter, and were highly pleased with the result.

We had about twenty scholars, male and female, between the ages of five and seven years, who were unacquainted with the alphabet.

We divided them in two classes, as equally as possible, and gave one class to one of the teachers (as we have two in the same room) with instructions to teach entirely upon the old system, and the other class, was to be taught by the other teacher, to learn *words* which she was to print on the black-board.

At the end of the quarter I examined them and found the first generally acquainted with all the letters, and able to spell words of three letters, while the other class was equally as far advanced, besides being able to read with facility quite a large number of sentences composed of words of one syllable. We did not follow any system as laid down in text books, for we had none, although some advantage might have been derived from a good text book.

This method of teaching young pupils appears to be the most natural, and also the best adapted to lead out the budding mind after *things* and *ideas*, rather than abstract names of arbitrary characters.

A pupil will learn the names and forms of the alphabet, as fast as by the old system, and at the same time understand why letters are used to form words, &c. He can remember the word "*moon*," just as well and longer than the letter "O," for in one place he has the name of something, of which he can converse and gather ideas, while in the other he has only that of a simple character, which changes names as it changes position.

But enough at this time. The subject is certainly one of importance, and should call forth the ingenuity and experience of every teacher who wishes to excel in his position and to advance education.

Canal Dover, Jan. 1st, 1856. Mc.

[Translated from the "Courier des Etats Unis."]

Death Warrant of Christ.

Chance has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in human annals: that is the identical death-warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document as it has been handed to us:

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

"In the year seventeen of the empire Tiberius Cæsar, and the 25th day of March in the city of the holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiophas being priests sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Prætory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurian, Quillus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid to any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz:—1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Joannas Horobable; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissaries of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartrem. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the sacifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, &c., it was bought by Lord Howard for 2,890 francs.

Another Laura Bridgman.

A correspondent of the *Detroit Advertiser* gives an interesting account of a little girl, named Dillingham, a native of Fall River, Massachusetts. She is deaf, dumb, and blind, and has no use of her right limbs, yet she will converse fluently (with the mute alphabet,) writes very legibly with her left hand, reads common writing, on paper or a slate, or print, (if the book be not too much worn) by passing her fingers over the words. She will also distinguish the different colours of a variegated dress in the same way. She has wrought several pieces of crewel work that would be a credit to any girl of her age selecting and arranging all the colours by feeling, and using only her left hand.—She plays drafts and backgammon expertly. She knows when any one comes into the room, by the jar of the bed, (on which she constantly lies) and in this way distinguish the different members of the family.

The writer adds:—"A son and daughter of my informant spent several days at Mr. Dillingham's. One day the young lady, to test Abby's acuteness, entered the room with an unusual gait. She laughed out, and immediately imitated the long steps with her fingers upon the bed cover, and said 'Sally'—the right name—(with her fingers, of course.) She possessed the usual bodily faculties till she was eight years of age, when a severe fall brought on disease of the spine, resulting in fits, and the deprivation of sight, hearing, and speech. She lies on her back, and is moved once in four or five weeks. Great care needs to be taken to avoid shaking the bed much, for this would throw her at once into a fit.

"She is very sprightly and playful. Whenever she is moved she goes into a fit. It requires four men, who raise her up as gently as possible while others remove the bed and replace another. This is usually done about noon. As soon as she is stirred a fit comes, which lasts till some time in the night, gradually passing off into a natural sleep, and she wakes quite bright in the morning. It takes her a day or two, however, to get used to her new bed."

A Slave Trade in China.—The "Friend of China," received by the last steamer, says: Very few coasting vessels ever leave Shanghae or Ningpo without an assorted lot of boys and girls thrown in to make up the cargo. The traffic in girls is still more general, in consequence of the prevalence of infanticide, which countenances the murder of female infants as soon as they are born. We hear of one hundred girls ready for shipment at one place, for the segar factory at Manilla, and an order for two thousand girls for Cuba has lately been received. Boys can be sold at a profit for $3 to $3,75, and girls as low as a shilling to twenty-five cents a head.

The fool will fall in love with a pretty foot, a waist, or a hand upon.

News of the Day.

A Remarkable Murder Trial in Pennsylvania.—The Corrigan murder trial in Westmoreland county, Pa., is one of the most remarkable that has occurred in this country since the celebrated Professor Webster and Parkman case, at Boston.

Corrigan is an old man of some sixty or seventy years of age. His wife disappeared on the 29th of September last, and has never been heard from since. Four or five days after, some bones and part of a skull, declared by professional men to be those of a human being, were found by some neighbors in a large fire which had been burning near Corrigan's residence in the open field. Corrigan had been observed stirring it at unusual hours. A smell came from the fire like that of an animal carcass burning. A button similar to those worn upon a woman's night dress was found in the fire and also one belonging to a man. Considerable blood was found in different parts of Corrigan's house, although evident attempts had been made to conceal it. All of the woman's dresses that she was known to have were found at home, in their usual place. This indicated that she had not gone away voluntarily.

A person passing Corrigan's house on the night she was last seen heard screams coming from that quarter. A sled having marks of blood was found near the house, with tracks showing that it had been evidently dragged in the night time by a horse, near to the fire where the bones were found. Corrigan and his wife, who lived alone, were known to quarrel. He gives no satisfactory explanation of any of these circumstances. He pretends that he gave his wife money to go to Philadelphia with, and that the bones found in the fire were old bones scraped up in rubbish which he was burning on his farm. But this is rendered improbable by the strong animal smell which came from the fire.

After a trial of several days, and speeches both for and against the prisoner by able counsel, he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. No body was ever found so identified as that of his wife. The circumstances were such as we have stated.

The supposition of the jury was, from the evidence, that Corrigan had murdered his wife, then conveyed her body to the fire in which the bones were found, upon the sled that was lying near his residence. The circumstances seem to be strong in that direction. The disposition the murderer made of the body is most horrible, almost as much so as that of Prof. Webster, who, it will be recollected, cut up the body of his victims into pieces and then burnt them in a grate in his room. But in that case Parkman's body was identified, which was not the fact here in this trial, which has created great sensation in western Pennsylvania.

The Washington Monument at a Stand-Still.—The National Monument to the Father of his country, which has been for some years in progress at Washington, appears to have come to a dead stand-still. Mr. Vespasian Ellis, first Vice President of the new Monument Society, in his official report says:

"The country cannot be roused to liberality, nor even to gratitude; and the agents who have been appointed have many of them returned to us disappointed and despairing, and deeply wounded by insult heaped upon them. The scheme with which we entered upon the work has been broken by the mistaken action of our predecessors; and it will be difficult indeed, if not in vain, to renew it. The tide had ebbed before our election, but we are not responsible for the difficulties interposed by others, which precluded us from taking it at its flood. We can only deplore it, and by renewed and earnest effort endeavor to remedy the evil which has already been done to awaken the public feeling rather than to go to Congress for legislative aid.

"The receipts of the year have been far less than in any preceeding year since the corner stone was laid. The gross amount from all sources has been but $7,740."

Perhaps, if Mr. Vespasian Ellis and his colleagues would dissolve their connection with the enterprize, the public could be more easily aroused to "liberality" and "gratitude" and the agents would be less likely to have "insult heaped upon them." We are inclined to think that it is the popular inability to discover the merits of the present management, rather than insensibility to the illustrious virtues of Washington, that retards the work. We therefore suggest to the President and Directors that, having tried other experiments unsuccessfully, they now try that of resigning.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Loans by the Rothschilds.—This celebrated house loaned during the past year five hundred millions of dollars as follows:

England	$80,000,000
Turkey	40,000,000
Sardinia	10,000,000
Austria	120,000,000
Russia, first loan	120,000,000
Russia, second loan	100,000,000
England on exchequer bills	35,000,000
	$515,000,000

Sentence of McCombs.—The convict, *James McCombs*, was yesterday brought before the court to receive the sentence due to the crime of which he had been found guilty by a jury of his countrymen. About half-past twelve o'clock, he was placed in the prisoner's box, and upon being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence should not be passed upon him, he responded not one word. He stood in respectful attention, and with downcast looks, apparently calm and dispassionate, listening to the warning words of the learned Judge. He was feelingly called upon to prepare for eternity, and warned not to expect the Executive elemency, as he (the Judge) did not believe it would be extended to him. He asked him if he had made any provision for his wife and child, and hoped he had provided in some way for their future maintenance and support. But we do not pretend to even sketch the remarks of his honor, and will only say that they were replete with good counsel and admonition, intended as a warning to others who are travelling in the downward road of vice and dissipation.

The sentence of the court was, that he should be confined in the jail until Friday, the twentyfifth day of April next, taken from thence, between the hourse of ten o'clock a. m., and two o'clock p. m., and hung by the neck until he was dead.

We have heard it intimated that a petition will be presented to the Governor for his pardon, but have not been informed upon what ground the petitioners will found their re p e t. There is now no other power than that of the Executive that can arrest the uplifted arm of the law, and we trust the friends of the prisoner will not hold out to him any hope from this source, but encourage him earnestly to seek a reconciliation with our blessed Saviour, "whose blood cleanseth from all sin."—*Columbia Times*

Franklin County Court.

This tribunal, which set in this place this week, refused to grant license to retail srdent spirits within the corporate limits of the town, to the applicants recommended by the Commissioners. This is as it should be:—the success of our Schools is dependent on the reputation of our community abroad. Our people know this, and when they applied to the Legislature for a charter, they prayed that body for an "act" to prohibit the retail of spirit within the town limits. Some member of that body saw fit to *amend* (?) the charter so as to make it the duty of the Commissioners, without regard to the public sentiment, to recommend two persons to the court to obtain license—a most iniquitous imposition. The Board, against the wish of every member, but in compliance with the duty imposed on it by the charter, recommended two,—as proper persons for the business as any perhaps,—to the court. The citizens, as they had a right to do, petitioned the court against the applications for license, and employed counsel to defend their interests. The court, respecting the wishes of the people, *unanimously rejected* the application.—(*Louisburg*) *Am. Eagle.*

Sad and Fatal Accident.—The second son (David) of Mrs. Sophia Thomas, of this place, aged about ten years, was killed in this vicinity yesterday morning. He had been employed by Mr. John I. Shaver, as a cart driver on the Western Rail Road. After the cart had been dumpped, the mule started back in a trot, as is usual. The little boy being unaccustomed to the work, (it was his first cart load,) became alarmed and fell off the mule. The cart wheel ran aerss his breast, inflicting injuries of which he died in the course of half an hour. The accident, so sudden and awful, has filled the widow's house with mourning, and touched many a sympathising heart.—*Sals. Watchmon.*

Alliance of the Central American States against Walker.—Washington, March 15.—Information from official source confirm the fact, as previously stated, of an alliance between San Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatamala and Honduras having been completed; and those States are now prepared to defend their own territory as well as assist their brethren in Nicaragua against Walker's Government. It is supposed that before this hostilities have been commenced. It is equally true that instructions have been issued, by several European governments to their squadrons in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with reference to events in Central America.

☞ South Carolina College Disturbance.—We published two weeks ago, an account of the disturbance in the College at Columbia, S. C., reported to the Wilmington Commercial. That representation of the difficulties alluded to, has been condemned by the Columbia and other South Carolina papers, as highly exaggerated. They state although the disturbances were serious, and the excitement at one time very high, yet no one was killed, and no one permanently injured. The exercises of the College were suspended for two weeks on account of the difficulty, but were again resumed on the 12th inst.

The revolution in Mexico is nearly crushed. Comonfort has been elected President.

The Earthquake at Jeddo.—It appears that the earthquake at Jeddo on the 11th of November destroyed 100,000 houses, 30,000 souls, and 54 temples. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their inhabitants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page, Dec. 10. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very slight material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

An Elevated Railroad for Broadway.—The times are fruitful of project for the relief of Broadway; among the many novel propositions for aiding the stream of human life, and business, which daily flows through this great artery of our metropolis, to run smoothly and rapidly, is a new scheme for a suspended railroad, the carriages of which are to be propelled by a stationary engine. There have been dozens, of propositions for an elevated road, but the one in question differs from any other we have heard of in the manner of suspending the rails by single posts with a goose neck, and the cars being suspended from the top instead of running on wheels.

As there is an attempt now made to renew the old plan of a Broadway railroad, the gentlemen who have projected the scheme for the suspended road will doubtless be in the field with their startling s heme at once.—*New York Times.*

Birth Extraordinary.—The last number of the Herald, published at Camden, Arkansas, contains the following:

A few days since a negro woman belonging to Col. John Dockery, the worthy President of our Railroad, was delivered of four children at one birth—three girls and one boy; their average weight is seven pounds each. When last heard from the mother and her little darkies were doing well. The Colonel has named the children after his favorite enterprise. Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad, giving to the girls the names of the three rivers, and calling the boy Railroad! The woman and her husband were both at work upon the Railroad during the past year. This occurrence is regarded as a favorable omen of our road, and it is thought that the stock of the company ought to command a premium and that upon this *nigger basis* they will be able to negotiate a loan. Hurrah! for the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad.

Immense Destruction—The breaking up of the ice on the Mississippi has caused the entire destruction of twenty-three valuable steamboats at St. Louis. The St. Louis Democrat gives a thrilling account of this event, from which we copy the following:

"Another great disaster has befallen our city. The dreaded event of the breaking up of the ice, which for two months gorged the Mississippi and all its tributary streams, has come at last, and brought with it a destruction of our marine interests, far transcending anything that was anticipated. Twenty hours since our levee was crowded with steamers—now, not a perfect hull remains. All have been swept down that lay opposite the central part of the city, crushed into a common ruin by the overwhelming masses of accumulated ice. Broken cables, chains with their links drawn to threads—a few shattered spars alone remain to tell the story of stately vessels that were justly esteemed the pride of the western waters."

In regard to the dearth of great men in great places, at the present juncture, the Louisville Journal thus speaks; "The days in which there were giants are fast becoming legendary. The nation is cursed with small men. There is, undeniably, a universal dearth of moral heroism. There is no earnestness, no intellectual elevation in the land. The country languishes vainly for the kindling thoughts of those great historic intellects that so lately were wont to quicken its mighty pulse, and to send the blood thrilling through the popular heart. It sickens beneath the debasing rule of sycophants and pretenders. We trust that the day of deliverance is near, and that, when it comes, it will bring the abused country a release for all time."

Lead in Alabama.—Quite important discoveries of lead ore have been made in Coosa County, Alabama. A specimen, taken from a pit on the top of a vain, fifteen or twenty feet below the surface, contains not only lead, but gold and silver. Black, red and gray copper is also found in that vicinity.

Mr. Riddle, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Louisiana, has analysed a specimen of this ore, and found it to be worth $212 a ton.

Female on a Bender.—A young lady from Philadelphia a few days since arrived in Petersburg in male attire. The Express of Monday gives the following account of the way she "went on" while there.

She arrived in the city one day last week, to all appearance a lad of some 15 or 16 summers, stopped a day or two, and in the meantime fell in with some extravagant young travellers; popped champagne with them, took snacks at the "Bower," and flew around in quite handsome style. Yesterday afternoon she was on the point of leaving in the Southern cars, when her father who having fortunately guessed her course, was in pursuit of her, and had just arrived by the Richmond train, found her seated in the smoking car of the Weldon train puffing on a prime Havana, with her little tiny feet cocked up against the stove, withal quite at home. On the affectionate parent beholding his gentlemanly daughter metamorphosed, he was at a loss to express himself, but finally managed to exclaim, "Is that you Louisa?" To which the gallant runaway responded, "This is me father, Oh! I am so sorry I left you," and she burst into tears. For the fair, wanderer's sake we suppress names. It is needless to say they returned together.

The Collins alias English Line.—The whisper which has been about for years, that the Collins line was really owned by British capitalists, receives confirmation from the lately published letter of Capt. Nye, in which it is more than hinted that the commander of the missing Pacific was placed there by the foreign owners, and against the wishes of Mr. Collins. Even so far back as the winter of '53 and '54, it was stated in Liverpool, says Capt. Nye, by a well known English firm, that the Collins steamers were their own property, and that therefore they would do with them what they pleased. Yet this very line, it is well known, has been kept up by appropriations from Congress, on the plea that is was an American one. Nay, these appropriations themseves have been of doubtful constitutionality. It is not improbable, according to Capt. Nye, that the appointment of the commander of the missing ship may have caused the accident to her, for the former chief engineer refused to continue in her after the change—a new and inexperienced one was substituted. The retirement of Captain Nye, who formerly commanded the Pacific, it must be remembered, was voluntary, so that these statements are not the result of spleen.

Acts of the Last Assembly.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal complains that only one volume of the Acts of the last Legislature has been distributed, and wants to know what has become of the other. We have heard the same complaint. And if we are rightly informed, the missing volume ought to contain all the private acts, including charters of rail road Companies, &c. Is it possible that these have not been printed? Or, if they have been, what has become of them—*Observer.*

We think we have understood that Governor Bragg directed only one volume, containing the public laws, to be sent out. If so, his excellency made a very wise and proper determination. The *public* laws are all that ought to be distributed at the public expense. For the missing volume embracing "all the private acts, containing the charters of rail road companies, &c.," rail road companies, &c., ought to pay if they want it.—*Argus.*

We learn from the Selma (Ala.) Reporter, that the stream of water from an artesian well in that city has been turned upon a large wheel at the Central Warehouse to draw up the freight car from the river to the top of the bluff. The power was sufficient to draw up the loaded car, and the Reporter anticipates that the proprietors will find the experiment entirely successful. This enterprise of going down five or six hundred feet into "mother earth" to tap and bring up one of her natural elements wherewith to bring machinery, is a striking instance of the power of human genius. There is a well at Cahawba which discharges a still larger volume of water, and it was at one time intended to operate a factory by its stream, but we believe that it has not yet been applied to that purpose.—*Columbus Sun.*

The papers, everywhere, are rejoicing at the prospects before us, in a pecuniary point of view: The Richmond Dispatch thinks there is every appearance of a season of prosperity, in which traders and speculators will need checking rather than stimulating—the curb rather than the spur. In New York money is abundant and the rates low. The Philadelphia Ledger states that "Bank credits are swelling in all the Atlantic cities, and it is generally beleived that with the opening of navigation there was unusual buoyancy in every department of trade." In Baltimore this accumulation of capital appears, and money is seeking investment. Confidence is growing in financial circles, and a period of unusual activity is looked for. The New York Herald thinks that from our great domestic prosperity, the abundance of money, our internal resources and future prospects, stocks generally must go up. So mote it be.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Surgery in Illinois.—Mr. Brown, of Big Muddy, had his leg crushed by a log, and had all the doctors in Richmond, Clay and Jasper, in attendance. Not a set of Surgical instruments could be found—an amputation was imperative. A rusty butcher knife and a butcher's saw were obtained—the knife whetted on a brick bat—the saw, rusty, and greasy, was good enough. The incision was made and the flesh cut in professional style, and the arteries taken up with a crooked fork and tied with basting thread from one of the M. D's jackets the end of the bone was scraped with a case knife, to get off the grease and rust left by the saw; the flesh was turned over the end of the bone, and a cotton rag stuck on to the end of the wound with shoemaker's wax. Eight *inches* of common whiskey was put into the patient before the operation commenced, which made him oblivious. This is considered one of the greatest triumphs of the science of surgery extant, and shows that money expended for instruments is thrown away.—*Olney Reb.*

A vote of thanks has been adopted by the people of Portsmouth, in public meeting, to all who aided them during the epidemic. Included in it are the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. Also, to Thomas Webster, Jr., of Philadelphia; M. N. Fall and J. A. Leavering, of Baltimore; Those. Dodamead of Richmond; and D'Arcy Paul, of Petersburg.

Also, to the Sisters of Charity and of Mercy, to the naval officers at Gosport, the President, and the physicians at the Naval Hospital. Also, to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Richmond, for the interest taken in the orphans.—Also to Rev. Dr. Shackman, of Pennsylvania. The resolutions expressed the intention of the citizens of Portsmouth to erect a monument over the nurses and physicians who fell during the epidemic.

Small Pox at Warrenton, N. C.—The following card, issued by the faculty of the Female College at Warrenton, shows the ground for the report of the existence of the small pox in that town, and the means taken to prevent its spreading any further:

To the Public.—The undersigned deem it their duty to state that a case of Small Pox has declared itself to-day in the Warrenton Female College, resulting from the use of virus procured by a friend of the President from a respectable source, and represented to be Vaccine Matter, but which has proved from the occurrence of the above case, to be the virus of Small Pox.

Every person on the premises has been vaccinated by us with genuine Vaccine Virus and it is almost needless to add that every effort will be made to prevent the further extension of the disease.

W. T. HOWARD, M. D.
O. F. MANSON, M. D.
Warrenton N. C. March 7th, 1856.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.—Washington, March 15.—Intelligence has been received at the States Department that the ship Great Duke, Capt. Sampson, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, and loaded with cotton and Indian corn, was wrecked on the night of the ninth of February last, between St. Goven's head and Linney head. Of the ship, there was scarcely a piece left more than eight or ten feet in lenth, and the greater number of these pieces are only fit for fire-wood. But little of the cargo was saved. The coast in the neighborhood of the wreck was strewed with bales of cotton in a damaged condition. Twenty eight of the crew were drowned. The chief mate and two of the crew (blacks) were saved. The blacks were sent to Liverpool.

For Kansas.—It is stated that an association of young men has been formed at Charlotte, N. C., for emigrating to Kansas. They already number sixteen, four more only being required to complete the company. A meeting for consideration of the subject of emigrating was to be held at Charlotte on Thursday evening last.

The subject of emigrating to Kansas, we notice is also enlisting the attention of our neighbors of South Carolina. Major McArther, of Thickety Fork leaves to-day for the Territory, with a company of twenty-seven men and two slaves, and various gentlemen are actively engaged in different sections of the State in recruiting and organizing bands of colonists and pioneers.

☞ We learn from the Charlotte Democrat, that "On Sunday last, Messrs. Wm. Kirksey and—Hainey, were drowned in the Catawba River, at Rozzell's Ferry in Mecklenburg County." They were engaged in fishing, in a small boat, which dipped water and sunk, they not being able to reach the shore.

The Democrat also learns that on Sunday night, the 2nd inst., "the corn-house and stables of Mr. R. C. Youngblood, of Mecklenburg County, were consumed by fire with about 100 bushels of corn and two horses."

A Female Miser.—An old lady died in Newton, N. H., lately whose property, accumulated through her miserly propensities, was worth, according to appraisal, $38,419 74—about half of the sum she was estimated to be possessed of. To show on what an extensive scale were some of her household arrangements, she held 182 sheets, 68 coverlids, 50 blankets, 27 beds with 1,200 pounds of feathers, 54 tablecovers and 42 handkerchiefs, while the whole amount of her apparel did not exceed $10 in value.

A bill to incorporate and endow an Agricultural College in Maryland, appropriating $30,000 annually from the State Treasury, has finally based both branches of the Legislature. This annual appropriation is, however, not available to the college until subscriptions to its capital stock to the amount of 10,000 shares, at $25 per share, be actually secured and made good.

Dr. Hawks.—A history of Commodore Perry's discoveries, experiences and doings in Japan, is being prepared by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York. It will be comprised in four volumes, the price being fixed at twenty dollars. They will be profusely illustrated. Dr. Hawks is also busily engaged just now on his history of North Carolina.

Small Pox.—We learn from the Asheville papers, that several cases of small pox have occurred in Buncombe County, seven or eight miles northwest of Asheville; also in the eastern part of the county, ten or twelve miles from that town. Precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent its spread.

Still has a "Pile."—It is stated, that after all that has been said about Barnum's bankruptcy, the "Prince of Showmen" has over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, secured in such a manner that none of his creditors can touch a copper of it. Who knows but that his "bankruptcy" is merely his last speculation, and a very successful one at that.

Altercation at the National.

Washington, March 10, 9 P. M.—An altercation occurred to-night at the National Hotel between Doug. Wallach, editor of the Evening Star, and a man named Pat. Maguire. The latter was badly beaten in the face, but the parties were separated before serious injury was done.

"Doestick" on "Hiawatha"—We see announced in the New York papers, as to be issued early in this month, "Pluri-bus-tah," or "A Song that's by no Author—an impertinent imitation of the Song of Hiawatha, by R. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B. 12mo., with 140 illustrations by McDénan." There will be fun in this, beyond peradventure.

New Hampshire Election.—Concord, March 13—The State Legislature has been carried by the Americans and Republicans. They will jointly have a majority in the Legislature, and if Metcalf is not chosen Governor by the people which is yet doubtful, he will be elected by the Legislature in joint convention.

Small Pox.—Six cases of small pox (one of which has proved fatal) have appeared lately on the farm of Isaac H. Christian, of Swinyard's, Charles City county, Va., in a camp of Northern men who were engaged in getting out timber. It is said that there are upwards of one hundred cases in the county of New Kent.

Philadelphia March 15.—The ship William Chamberlain, from Liverpool reports having supplied provisions and water to the schooner E. W. Gardner, forty-two days out from Charleston, for N. York, on the 4th instant, in latitude 34 deg. 30 min., longitude 72 deg. 30 min.

Fire.—The carriage establishment of Mr. N. S. Fulford, in Washington, N. C. was consumed by fire on the 2d inst. His loss is about $2,500. Several small buildings on adjoining lots were also burned.

Woman's Rights.—A Miss L. C. Page lately astonished the good people of Washington, N. C. by delivering a forcible lecture, on Woman's Rights.—It was not that however, which burnt up the carriage shop.—*N. C. C. Adv.*

Judg O'Neall, in a recent letter to the Greenville *Enterprise*, says: "More homicides have taken place this winter than at any period within my recollection. They are all traceable to intoxicating drink."

New York, March 14.—Dr. Thomas E. Bond, editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, died at his residence to-day, in this city, in his 76th year.

The Insane Asylum.—The Commissioners advertise that 40 patients will be received immediately, and more in a few weeks. Applicants will address Dr. E. C. Fisher, Raleigh.

Bennington, Vt. March 15.—The furnace of Messrs. Grover & Harrington, in this place, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $7,000—no insurance.

From the Petersburg Express—March 12.

Dr. Deems in Petersburg Va.

The Lecture.—The display of beauty, fashion and intelligence, at Phœnix Hall, last night, was to the highest degree cheering, and as attractive in itself as the cause of its own attraction—the splendid lecture of Rev. Dr. Deems, of Goldsboro, N. C.

It has been a long time since we have had the pleasure of listening to such a chaste and beautiful discourse. The clear and musical voice, added to the easy grace of the speaker, wrought much with his "harmony of words" upon the minds of his hearers. "Trade Life—Its Poetry and Ethics" was discussed thoroughly and perfectly—still, we would not attempt a synopsis, preferring those to murmur over their folly who were not in attendance than to attempt an outline of the lecturer's thoughts as he gave them forth.

Dr. Deems was frequently interrupted with applause, and on finishing his lecture retired to his seat amid a perfect "thunder." There were from five to six hundred persons in the hall.

The next night a large and most splendid service of silver was presented in the same Hall, by Rob. R. Collier Esqr. in the following address:—

Rev. Dr. Deems: I have the honor, on this occasion, to be the organ of the citizens of Petersburg who have contributed to purchase the gift which I am about to place in your possession.

I feel it due to all concerned to say that it is not my purpose nor theirs, to identify ourselves with the personal altercations of others. I must distinctly declare ourselves aloof from any such complications. We do, nevertheless, feel ourselves at liberty, and it is our intention, to express our opinion in support of the principle of public justice, which can find its exemplifications only in individual cases.

We must confess that on a recent occasion, full of interesting issues to yourself and to public justice we were profoundly penetrated with the belief that you were not farly dealt by. We do not say that you were intentionally treated amiss by the venerable tribunal before which you presented yourself as an accuser, privileged as you were to prefer accusations against any of its members whom you judged justly obnoxious to charges; but this, and only this, in that connexion, we do undertake to assert as our opinion, that numerous circumstances conspired to repress those aspects of the position you occupied, which a more propitious and a juster combination would have exhibited in bold relief and in brighter colors inviting the praise and admiration of all beholders.

It is not for me, nor does it come within the province of this occasion, so far as I am an actor in it, to bring in review the prominent features of the trial in which you filled so conspicuous a position. It will please us to have you bring those matters in review, if it please you to do so especialy the view of cerain late eyeints. Yet, I may not properly forbear to declare that it is our firm persuasion as respects the "Christopher Duncan" letter, that it was your policy, for sufficient reasons which impartial intelligence cannot fail to perceive and appreciate, to treat the authorship of that anonymous fugitive essay as an act which you might admit to be yours, or refuse to admit, just as yourself judged proper. That letter published no man's name—and you did not give its sarcasm a personal application. The logic is too refined for common sense, which seeks to show that you did not have a perfect right, even if you were the author, to admit it to whom alone, and when only, it was your pleasure to make the admission. As you did not apply the animadversions of that anonymous letter to any one, it was your perfect right to refuse to admit its authorship. Yet, you had no right to deny it, if you were in fact its author. We do not believe that you ever did deny it. That erroneous inferences were drawn from your remarks about it, we are assured. You may have sought to avoid the troubles which by admitting it to be yours, you were likely to incur—and we believe you did no more. We believe that your general course on the subject was in conformity to the policy you thought proper to observe during the late session of the Methodist Conference, which was to treat the authorship of that letter, as an act not denied, but still not acknowledged, to be yours. We do not adjudge your honor to have been tangled and tarnished in that complexity. We believe your integrity is untarnished—your former spotless character still unstained. We fear that your fair name may have been injured in the estimation fo some, it may be of many, who are under the influence of those whose individual interest it is that your reputation should suffer. Nevertheless, we reckon that your character adorned by your genius, will remove the mist which has been ingeniously, but disengenuously, gathered about your reputation. Combinations having their origin in envy or malice, to crush a virtuous citizen, cannot have success in this age of intelligence. The sun outshines the continuance of the clouds. And as the sky is all the brighter when the storm that has darkened it is overpast, so the rainbow of your virtues and abilities blended, shall gild your career with a lovelier radiance, when the

murky strife which angry ambition latterly evoked from its stormy caverns, to beset you, shall have hushed its rattling thunders and retired before the shining strength of your excellent character.

We present to you this Plate under all the inducements to make the gift, which the inscription on it indicates. That inscription is:

Presented by Citizens of Petersburg, Va. Men and Women, old and young, to Charles F. Deems, Doctor of Divinity, "in the dew of his youth," as an evidence of their appreciation of his virtuous life and exalted worth; and, especially, as a memento of their admiration of his moral Courage, his Powers of speech, his Christian spirit, as displayed by him, on the trial of Wm. A. Smith, D. D. before the Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, in Petersburg Va. in 1855. -

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

Danberry.

There seems to be in all nature, whether in the mountains or the low lands; in the flowery vales or the deep caverns of the earth an equality of gifts. The lesson taught us by Æsop's fable of the Nightingale and the Peafowl, is daily recognised by the observing mind. We were especially impressed with this train of thought during the past week while on a visit to Danberry, the county seat of Stokes. Though the country surrounding seem little else than mountain on mountain, whose base, bulk and peak is huge rock, upon huge rock yet there are counteracting influences, which, to some, would make Danberry and the surrounding country, a most desirable location. Health, the greatest boon to mortals given, seems to revel amid these rocky cliffs in wasteful profusion. Whilst the appearance of the kind honest denizens, as they concentrate from every direction, make the impression that giants once dwelt in the land.

We were much pleased with the spirit of improvement, which pervaded the citizens of Danberry, being, apparently, the embodiment of energy and a steady advance. But what, to us, speaks in stronger language than all their new buildings, business houses and internal improvements, is the zeal and determination with which they have undertaken to build up a Female Seminary of high grade. Though the school belongs to, and is governed by private individuals, yet, they cherish and foster it as an institution belonging to *all* and of equal benefit. And this is right. The education of the daughters is the great wealth of the country. Where ever female schools abound Prosperity dwells at ease.

We had the pleasure of visiting this school during our short stay in Danberry, and we hesitate not to give it the highest recommendation. The Principal, educated at Greensboro Female College, is in the highest degree capable of imparting intellectual and moral training; board is only five dollars a month, and tuition from five to eight dollars per session of five months. As the health of the location and the beauty of the scenery are unsurpassed, young ladies having little else to do than live and grow older, had better engage a summer residence, if through motives of economy alone, this being much cheaper than they can afford to live at home.

Stokes County Court.

We were priviledged last week to spend a few days in Danbury, being the week for county court. On monday the usual annual county business was transacted, sixty one, out of seventy one magistrates of the County, being present. It appears from the elections, that a majority of the court were Democrats, and the elections all went accordingly, the successful candidates coming *from* their ranks.

The members of the especial court for last year were re-elected, consisting of Julius Martin, Chr., Joel F. Hill and Hamilton Scales. Peter Hutchison was elected County trustee, W. A. Mitchell, J. M. Covington and Ed. L. Martin, com. Finance.

Thos. Settle Jr. of Rockingham beat Mr. Joyce, former County Solicitor, some five votes. The County tax was continued some as last year, viz. on the poll, one dollar and ninety cents, and on the hundred dollars valuation of land, seventy cents. The County debt was thought by the court to be near $8000.

FREE SCHOOL:—Mr. J. W. Woollen, we are informed will commence the spring session of our free school next week.

A SCOUNDREL OUT.—About the middle of last week, the bridge of the North Carolina Rail Road at Hillsboro, was burnt down by some unknown person, or persons; but fortunately the engineer saw the loss of the bridge in time to stop the train and prevent running into the stream. No other loss was sustained than the bridge and some extra trouble and delay of time in getting the passengers a cross from one train to the other. A new bridge is now built and the cars run regularly through.

But not being content with one fruitless effort, the bridge some few miles this side of Hillsboro, was also discovered to be on fire as the train passed over last Saturday night. But stopping the train, all hands united and extinguished the flames. These are the simple facts in the case, upon which we wish to make a few remarks. That these bridges were intentionally set on fire, cannot be doubted. And if the design of the person, or persons had been effected the train would have been crushed, and perhaps most on board, instantly killed. We hold the perpetrator of this diabolical deed as a *murderer*, not only in the first degree, but if the law could be so amended as to read "*infinitely first.*" A coat of tar and feathers aided by the flames of the stake would be a death far too easy could one more tormenting be invented. There are cases of insult and imposition, where the murderer is at least entitled to the sympathy of the public; but in this unprovoked wholesale murder of the innocent and unsuspecting public, cannibals should shudder at the thought. Unless there is some decisive means taken to prevent the occurrence of similar deeds so direful in their results, the travelling public had better remain at home or seek some other mode of conveyance. We believe the Conductors and Engineers on this road are as careful and reliable as were ever employed on any road; the remedy must, therefore, be applied outside of their influence. Let the Governor offer his accustomed reward, the same as for any other murderer; and let the criminals mete their merited punishment. We do verily believe that every man, who voluntarily obstructs the road in any way, and thereby endanger the lives of others should be punished to the fullest extent of the criminal law.

Steamer Burnt, and loss of Life.

Telegraphic despatches to the Richmond *Whig* announce the total destruction of the ferry boat, New Jersey, while crossing the Delaware, from Philadelphia to Camden, on the night of the 15th inst. It took fire in the middle of the stream, and after great difficulty, in consequence of the floating ice, was run upon the bar opposite Arch street. There were on board at the time about 100 passengers, many of whom jumped into the river and sustained themselves by clinging to masses of ice until they were rescued by boats.

The boat was burnt to the water's edge. Several steamers went to her assistance immediately after the alarm was given, but most of the passengers in the water had been rescued by small boats.

The boat belonged to the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company. The loss of life resulted from the steamer not being provided with boats or life-preservers. It is feared that the loss of life will reach fifty. Many leaped into the water with their clothes on fire. Miss Carman was last seen with her clothes in a blaze. The Coroner will commence an investigation this morning.

Cause of the Rail Road Accident.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Daily Journal*, who with others has visited the wreck on the Portsmouth Rail Road, acquits the officers in charge of track and bridge repairs of the *neglect* cast upon them by the public; and accounts for the accident thus:—"I am clearly of opinion that the accident was caused by the breaking of a "tender axle," and the consequent fall of the "truck" upon the track, with the wheels and "pedestals" to drag the track "string-pices" out of place, and thus tear up the track.

The timbers of the work standing, were in good order, sound and strong, and in a similar condition appeared all the fallen timber that remained unconsumed. The piling that sustained this trestle work was of *Post Oak*, and I saw none that was not sound and strong, almost as hard as iron, when they were cut off to be re-capped.

I am informed that trestle work has been *known* to give way from precisely this cause—breaking down of a tender and falling on the track."

Western N. C. Rail road.

We were informed this week, by Mr. Morrison, an engineer on the road, that the contracts from Salisbury to Statesville had been let out, and the grading had commenced with great zeal and energy.—Messrs. Fisher & Simonton, who have taken several sections along the line, commenced work the next day after the letting, with 125 hands.

The estimated cost of this Road we learn is near $20,000 per mile—the grading, not including bridges and masonry, being about $10,000 per mile.

TREASURE EXPECTED.—New York, March 14.—The mail steamer from Aspinwall, will bring $1,500,000 in gold.

FOR THE TIMES.

American Ratification Meeting in Guilford.

According to previous appointment the members of the American Party, and others favorable to the election of Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson, met in the Court House on the 15th of March 1856, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the National American Convention which convened in the City of Philadelphia on the 22nd ultimo; and also to appoint Delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held in this place on the 10th of April next to nominate a Gubernatorial Candidate.

On motion, Peter Adams Esq. was called to the Chair, and Levi M. Scott appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained briefly by D. F. Caldwell; when on motion of Col. M. S. Sherwood, the Chairman appointed a Committee of five, consisting of Messrs M. S. Sherwood, D. F. Caldwell, E. W. Ward, J. M. Cunningham, and Jed. H. Lindsey to prepare and report appropriate resolutions, which committee after retiring for a short time returned and reported, through their chairman, the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we do most heartily agree in the sentiment and judgment of that large portion of the American people which has resulted in the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That in the support of Mr. Fillmore, (without reference to party associations or platforms,) we have the consciousness of supporting a man whose past career, in days of difficulty and trial, affords a sure guaranty for his future conduct in office.—and that we shall hail his election to the first office in the popular gift as the harbinger of internal peace to the country, of safety and perpetuity to the Union, and of a firm and dignified administration of the government according to the constitution. He is our *first* choice: we cherish for him warm admiration as a man; the highest confidence and respect as a statesman; and we pledge ourselves to all honorable exertion to secure his election.

Resolved, That in the nomination of ANDREW J. DONELSON for the Vice Presidency, we are presented with a gentleman of large experience in public life, and one possessing the rare qualifications of courage and manliness to voluntarily sever the strong ties of *party*, and to forego the promises which party holds out to the ambitious, from a sense of *respect to himself and duty to his country*. He has shown himself to possess the worth of an honest man, and as such will receive our cordial support.

The following Resolutions were offered by Col. Sherwood and passed by an unanimous vote.

Resolved, That we take great pleasure in expressing our entire approbation of the course of our able Representative, the Hon. E. G. Reade; that we believe he will always be found battling for the Constitution, the Union, and the Rights of the South.

Resolved, That we recommend to the delegates in attendance at the State Convention, from the counties composing this Electoral District, the selection of a candidate for Elector on the American ticket.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint 50 delegates to represent this county in the State Convention of the American Party, to be held in Greensboro' on the 10th of April, 1856.

D. F. Caldwell Esq. then introduced and supported in a speech of considerable length, earnestness and zeal, the subjoined resolutions, which were likewise adopted.

Resolved, That while we deem it expedient thus publicly to declare ourselves on federal matters, a proper spirit of State independence also demands that we make a like declaration of our views of State policy: especially is this the case, when we see the federal constitution, by common consent of parties, so construed as to ignore the power of Congress over the currency of the country, or to aid the old States by appropriations from the public domain, or in any other way to foster their credit or industry.

Resolved, That, under these circumstances, it is humiliating to see other States far excelling us in their systems of finance, improvement and education.

Resolved,—In view of reforming our condition—That we consider it derogatory to the best interest of the State, prejudicial to her credit, and oppressive to her great industrial interests, to persist in issuing State bonds with their interest payable in New York, and in renewing or multiplying banks in which the State has no interest, without any equivalent for the franchises granted.

Resolved, That we are in favor of increasing the interest of the State in our Banks, and so modifying the charters of such institutions *hereafter*, as will prevent them from becoming an independent, isolated power, separate and distinct in feeling and interest from the prosperity of the people and the State; and in future, place them in such a position as will make it their interest to co-operate with all parties in their efforts to protect the credit of the State, to develope her resources, to build up Market towns within her limits, furnish a sound circulating medium, foster the spirit of improvement and lessen the burthen of taxation.

Under the third resolution of the second series, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen Delegates to the State Convention viz:

Col. J. M. Cunningham, Lud. W. Summers, Eli Smith, Isaac Thacker, Col. Joel McLean, E. W. Ward, Levi M. Scott, Dr. Charles W. Thacker, Gen. Joab Hiatt, Wm. Pritchett, Col. C. A. Boon, David Wharton, Wm. S. Rankin, J. W. Field, Jo. W. Patterson, Col. W. H. Brittain, Geo. C. Mendenhall, Col. M. Jordon, E. W. Ogburn, Moses D. Young, Jesse Wheeler, Nathan Hiatt, Arch. Wilson, Jed. H. Lindsay, Albert Rayl, M. S. Sherwood, Dr. Samu'l Coffin, James Stewart, Calvin Johnson, John Denny, C. H. Wiley, Henry Shoffner, Col. A. Clapp, Dr. R. W. Glenn, Col. Wm. M. Young, Dr. D. P. Gregg, Tho's. G. Whorton, Lyndon Swaim, Ralph Gorrell, Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, F. Fentress, F. M. Walker, Dr. L. G. Ross, N. Hunt, jr, Emsly Armfield, C. P. Mendenhall, Tho's. S. Kirkman, George Hendrix, John Perdew, Col. J. N. Millis and James Sloan.

On motion, Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this place, and that all other papers friendly to the American cause be requested to copy the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Peter Adams, Chairman.

Levi. M. Scott, Secretary.

Book Table.

(All Books noticed in this Department can be had at the Book Store of E. W. Ogburn.)

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE LITERARY MESSENGER for March, is like its predecessors, filled with good, strong literary reading to interest and instruct the mind, developed with a pure and literary taste. Jno. R. Thompson, Editor; Macfarlane, Fergusson & Co., Proprietors, Richmond, Va.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for 1856, edited and published by Henry Barnard, Hartford, Conn., will consist of seven Numbers, of which Numbers I. & II. are already issued under the title of the American Journal of Education and College Review. A number will be issued on the 1st of March, May, July, September, and November. Each of the five numbers to be issued in 1856, will contain on an average 160 pages, and the whole will constitute two volumes, of at least 500 pages each. The two volumes will be embellished by portraits on steel of five eminent teachers or benefactors of education, and with thirty wood cuts, illustrative of recent improvements in the ventilation, warming, acoustics, and furniture of buildings designed for lectures, class-rooms, and other educational purposes. Terms, $3.00.

Below we give the contents of the March no. which has been received. This is one of the best Educational Journals published in the Union, and we shall lay its contents under contribution for our School Department.

Portrait of George Peabody, Founder of Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass.

I. Education, a debt due from Present to Future Generations. II. Education among the Hebrews. III. Progress of Educational Development in Europe. IV. Improvements Practicable in American Colleges. V. Method of Teaching Latin and Greek. VI. Educational Biography. VII. Biography of Ezekiel Cheever, the Patriarch of New England School Masters. VIII. Scientific Schools in Europe, considered in reference to their prevalence, utility, scope, and adaptation to America. IX. Plan of an Agricultural School. X. Moral Education. XI. Crimes of Children and their Prevention. XII. System of Public Schools in St. Louis, Missouri. XIII. Letters to a Young Teacher. XIV. Department of Philosophy and the Arts in Yale College. XV. Magnitude of the Educational Interest of the United States. XVI. Educational Movements and Statistics: Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, American States, &c., &c.

MUSIC:—We are indebted to the author, R. G. Staples Esqr. Portsmouth, Va., for a most beautiful "Song and Chorus;"—*O! why should Friendship's Chain be broke?* The music is issued in an opportune time to fill a conspicuous part in the approaching commencements. Price 25 cts

Our Town.

It is matter of gratification to us, that with returning spring—its soft sunny days and pleasant breezes, our town has awaked with a fresh zeal. The many improvements now going on in town looks really encouraging and makes us think "a better day is coming." Old lots are improving, new houses are going up and the whole town is putting on a new spring dress. By the way, some of our merchants are returning from the North, and we guess the citizens of town and county too can have an opportunity also of appearing in Spring costume soon. Watch our advertising columns and see who is the first man to receive and open new goods!

NEW ROUTE AGENT.—The Postmaster General has appointed Mr. James W. Ashton, route agent on the Portsmouth and Weldon railroad, to fill the vacancy created by the melancholy decease of Wm. H. Daughtery. Salary $900 per annum.—Young Ashton displayed his interest and courage in the public service by remaining at his post in Norfolk, receiving and delivering the mails, during the afflictive scourge of the last summer, when the place was nearly deserted.

State Conventions.

The State Conventions of the American and Democratic parties for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, will be held in the month of April. The former will be held in Greensboro on the 10th; and the latter in Raleigh on the 16th.

SNOW.—Notwithstanding the pleasant pr ing-like weather for several days, we were greeted a few evenings since with another snow. And while we now write, just before going to press, the snow is at least one foot deep back of our office.

The total population of St. Louis is one hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-two. The increase since 1850 is about thirty thousand.

Wm. H. Prescott, the eminent American historian, who resides at Groton, Mass. lost one eye when at college, by a blow from a crust thrown by a boy. The sight of the other was so weakened by sympaty that he cannot use it. He accordingly uses the apparatus invented for the blind—a stylus, with tracing paper, and strings to guide the hand. He is thus able to sit up at night and write without a candle. In this way his great historical labors have been perfected.

ACQUITAL.—We learn that Reid the young man, who shot Cheek, some time since, in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, was tried last week at Hillsboro' and acquitted; Judge Dick presiding. We understand, that the jury was tied for a time, but finally brought in a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

NEW POST-OFFICES.—Baker's Creek, Bladen county, North Carolina; James W. Lesesne, postmaster.

Lebanon, Forsyth, coun, North Carolina; Daniel Rieck, postmaster.

Niohih, Macon county, North Carolina; A. W. Coleman, postmaster.

LOCATING THE ROAD.—We learn from the Cleaveland Times, that the surveyors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad are now locating the road from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, and that at last accounts they were about seven or eight miles from Shelby.

☞ We are authorised to state that the Democracy of Guilford will hold a convention in the Court House on Saturday evening next at 2 o'clock. Delegates will be appointed to attend the State convention for nominating a candidate for Governor.

☞ Travelers should be reminded that there is a line of Railroad travel now faom Weldon, South, *via* Raleigh, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and on to Augusta. Going norh, these trains connect with the Petersburg and Norfolk cars.—*Spirit Age.*

DIED,

In the Parsonage of Sampson Circuit, on the 5th inst., the wife of Rev. Joseph B. Martin, of the N. C. Conference, in the 25th year of her age.

Commercial.

TIMES WEEK LY AMANAC.

MARCH.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
Thursday,.....20	6 0	6 0
Friday,.....21	6 59	6 1
Saturday,.....22	6 58	6 2
Sunday,.....23	5 56	6 4
Monday,.....24	5 55	6 5
Tuesday,.....25	5 54	6 6
Wednesday,.....26	5 53	6 7
Thursday,.....27	5 52	6 8
Friday,.....28	5 51	6 9
Saturday,.....29	5 49	6 11
Sunday,.....30	5 48	6 12
Monday,.....31	5 47	6 13

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
First Quarter,.....13	9	4	A. M.
Full,.....21	10	35	"
Last Quarter,.....29	6	4	"

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TIMES.

List of Articles

Received at the Station in Greensboro' since March 12, 1856.

CONSIGNEE.	ARTICLES.	DUE R. R
Mr. Clemmons,	1 box,	
Miss M Trotter,	1 "	
" M E Alexander,	1 "	
" M F Townsend,	1 "	
O A Keelhan,	1 package,	50
F Fries,	1 box,	2.25
Dr. L R Rose,	1 package,	2.00
Dr. T J Patrick,	1 "	3.50
Rankin & Mclean,	1 box,	1.00
Wm. McMurray,	1 trunk,	25
Prof. Sterling,	1 "	
J R & J Sloan,	5 bags flour,	46
Rankin & McLean,	12 tubs,	
"	12 half bushels,	
"	12 buckets,	
"	259 bars iron,	9.15
"	2 rolls leather,	34
W Nichols,	1 box,	25
E B Wilder,	1 casting,	1.70
W E Edwards,	1 box,	30
B Higgins,	1 "	4.31
T J Patrick,	3 "	40
Graham & Dunn,	2 "	85
"	20 bds. paper,	53
F Shaw & Son,	4 bags coffee,	2.20
Gen. Hiatt,	1 bbl. shad,	2.00
Rankin & McLean,	1 hhd. molasses,	
S W Westbrooks,	5 boxes furniture,	
McAdoo & Scott,	4 castings,	
P Black,	1 box,	
"	3 "	1.42
E W Ogburn,	14 bags Guana,	
Miss S L Hampton,	2 bundles,	
J S Gorrell,	1 box shad,	50
Gov. Morehead,	18 bales cotton,	18.70
J W Woolen,	1 bag potatoes,	
L A Henderson,	1 box,	
J S Gorrell,	2 bbls. shad,	2.50
Miss Mary Gibson,	1 box,	50
L Bencini,	1 " fish,	1.00
Adams & Steiner,	1 roll leather,	25
Jas. Kirkman,	1 "	25
Gov. Morehead,	5 bales cotton,	4.25
J McIver,	14 bags Guana,	
P Black,	3 bbls. fish,	5.06
Rankin & McLean,	3 boxes cheese,	
"	4 bbls. potatoes,	
"	2 " lime,	
Ogburn, Cole & Albright,	12 bds. paper,	2.00

The Freight on all articles must be paid before they can be removed.

☞ All persons writing on their own business and wishing an answer, will enclose a postage stamp.

J. BALSLEY, Agt.

GREENSBORO MARKET, MARCH 19.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	a 12½	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	a 12½	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16	LARD,	12 a 13½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	60 a 62
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	33 a 40	OATS,	40 a 45
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN—		Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal, (50 lb per bus.)	50 a 60	White,	75 a 80
CHICKENS,	10 a	PORK,	a 8
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	a3.00
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	12 a 14
EGGS,	a 8	Loaf,	a 15
FEATHERS,	a 40	Crushed,	a 15
FLOUR,	7.00 a8.00	Clarified,	a 14
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½a 15
WHEAT,	1.20 a1.25	WOOL,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 18.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	12 a 13	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	9½ a 10½	Yellow dip,	2.35 a
" Shoulders,	9 a 9½	Virgin,	a1.88
LARD, N.C.	a 12½	Hard,	1.35 a
BUTTER,	23 a 30	TAR,	1.75 a
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	ROSIN—	
CANDLES—		No. 1,	1.10 a2.37½
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	" 2,	1.25 a1.50
Sperm,	35 a 45	Common,	1.05 a 1.10
CORN,	75 a 80	SPIRITS—	
COFFEE—		Turp'tine,	37a 37½
Rio,	12½a 13½	POTATOES—	
Lagura,	13 a 14	Bbls.,	3.00 a4.00
COTTON,	9½a 10½	RICE,	5½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	15 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	40 a 42	Sack,	1.15 a1.25
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
N. C RR.	8.00 a8.75	Clarified,	11 a 11½
HAY—		P. R.,	10a 10½
N. C.,	1. a1.10	DRIED APPLES—	
LIME,	1.15 a1.25	pr bus.	3 a
MOLASSES—		Peeled peaches,	5 a
Cuba,	35 a 38	Unpeeled,	2 a
		BRANDY—	
		Peach,	75 a 87½
		Apple,	50 a 60

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., MARCH 14.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	1.55 a1.70
Hams,	12 a 13	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	12 a 12½	Fine,	a7.00
BEANS—		Superfine,	a7.50
White,	1.75 a2.00	Extra,	8½a8.50
B. E. PEAS,	87½a 90	Family,	9½a9.50
BUCKWHEAT—		HAY—	
Bag,	94 a	Cargo,	1.00 a
BUTTER—		OATS,	a 37½
Goshen	26 a 28	SALT—	
Glade,	23 a 26	Fine & sack,	1.75 a
LARD—		Ground Alum,	1.20 a
No 1 & 2,	12 a 12½	SUGAR—	
DRIED APPLES—		Refined,	10½a 11
per bushel,		Crushed,	11 a 11½
28 lbs.	80 a 90	SHINGLES—	
Peaches, peeled,		Heart, 12 in	
p bus 40 lbs,	2.75a$3	bunch,	7.00 a
BEESWAX,	a 24	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
COTTON,	9½a 9¾	WHISKEY,	36 a 38
CORN—		LIME—	
White,	57 a 56	Camden,	a1.00
Mixed,	56 a		
Yellow,	60 a		

The prospects for flour are still very gloomy every day, and accounts seem still to depress it. The prevailing opinion of lower prices in May and June is gaining ground, and all who have cannot do better than send to market at once. Cotton is firmer. Provision the same.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, MARCH 14.

BACON,	11½a 11½	LARD,	12½ a
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Cuba,	42 a 45
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5 a 5½
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool,	
Rio,	14 a 15	sack,	1.60 a0.00
Laguira,	15 a 00	Alum,	
St. Domingo,		bushel,	75 a
COTTON—		FLAXSEED,	1.25a
Fair to good,	9½a 00	CLOVER SEED,	
Ord. to mid.,	00 a 9	₱ lb,	12½a 15
COTTON YARNS—		BRANDY—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach,	a 80
FEATHERS,	40 a 00	Apple,	a 65
FLOUR—		N. C. WHISKEY,	55 a 60
Family,	8.10 a8.25	SUGAR—	
Superfine,	7.75 a7.80	Loaf,	12½a
Fine,	7.50 a	Crushed,	11½a
Scratched,	7.25 a	St. Croix,	a 11
CORN,	75 a	Porto Rico,	9½a 10½
WHEAT,	1.25 a1.35	N. Orleans,	9 a 10
OATS,	45 a 00	TALLOW,	11 a 12
PEAS,	75 a 00	TOBACCO—	
RYE,	90 a0.00	Leaf,	a
HIDES—		Manufact'd	12½a 40
Dry,	11½a 12½	WOOL,	14 a 15
Green,	4 a 5		

REVIEW.

Cotton not brisk at quotations.

Flour, in consequence of light receipts, has advanced within a few days at least 50 cents per bbl.

Receipts of Bacon light.

Spirits Turpentine 35 cents.

Yellow Dip turpentine $2.85 per barrel.

Scrape " 85 cts. "

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Raif Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington *via* Goldsboro':

	N. C. R. R.	W. & W. R. R.
Cotton ₱ Bale, 350 lbs.	$1 40	$ 60
Flour ₱ bbl. (in bags 10 ₱ cent. added),	64	25
Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas ₱ bu.	14	8
Oats, Shorts and Bran "	7	5
Salt ₱ sack,	80	33
Wheat ₱ bushel,	16	8
Hay, Fodder, Oats & Straw, ₱ 100 lbs.	19	15
Brick ₱ 1,000,	5 00	3 50
Guano ₱ Ton,	1 00	1 00
Bacon, loose, ₱ 100 lbs.	64	41
FIRST CLASS FREIGHT.		
Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes Merchandise, Campbine, Carpeting, Eggs, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glass-ware, Gun-Powder, Fine Liquors, ₱ 100 lbs.	64	41
SECOND CLASS.		
Agricultural Impliments, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Beeswax, Machinery, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheeting, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dress'd, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables ½ rates, ₱ 100 lbs.	55	34
THIRD CLASS.		
Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Rags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, ₱ 100 lbs.	40	26

☞ Several trials of interest at Chatham Court this week so says the Junior who will report next week in full.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—In the Supreme Court the appeal of a liquor dealer for reversion of sentence of imprisonment for violating the Sunday liquor law, was denied, and the judgment of the Court below affirmed.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY. In Equity.

Thomas C. F. Buckley and others,

vs.

The McCulloch Copper & Gold Mining Company and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction, from the affidavit of Thomas C. F. Buckley, that Nathaniel H. Wolf, James N. Platt and James W. Gerrard, jun., Trustees, &c., are not inhabitants of this State,—I, John A. Mebane, Clerk and Master, therefore order that publication be made in the Times for six weeks for them and each of them to be and appear before this honorable Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensborough on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, then and there plead, answer or demur, to the plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed and the same be set down for hearing exparte as to them. Test,

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

Pr. adv. $5. 12:6t.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

ALSO

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms. APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.

12:1y A. STARRETT.

GUANO—1 Ton best Peruvian Guano for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

March 19th 1855. 12:tf.

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.

HARRELL & MORING

February, 1856. 6:1y.

A. PERRY SPERRY,

(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)

WITH

BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,

1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

N. C. FREEMAN,

WITH

ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS,

No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.

1856. 2-1y

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.

WILLIAMS & ARRINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August. 1:8ms.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANTS.

Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1, 25 do " No. 2.

Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York.

These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

FOR RENT.

THE two rooms on North Elm Street, known as Nos. 2 and 5.

Apply to H. & J. LINDSAY.

11:3w

Just Received

At Mrs. L. Bencini's.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and all eatables usually kept in a Confectionary.

March 12, 1856.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by

Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

BURNING FLUID—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of

Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

ALBUMS.

The Ladies Tablet of Friendship, Mementoe of Friendship, Memorie's Leaves, The Lady's Album, Album of Poetry, Jenny Lind. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

MOLASSES, New Crop, just received and for sale by

Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by

E. W. OGBURN.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER

Greensboro', 1856. 1:6m.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

Where there's Life, there's Hope.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Believe not those who say that hope
Is but a passing breath;—
A bubble which but floateth on
Unto the sea of death;
For it a deeper meaning bears,
Unto the pure and brave;—
Which gives to them a holy hope,
A hope beyond the grave.

Should thorns be scatter'd in thy path,
Keep heart, and ne'er fear;
The loom of time can wonders weave,—
Keep heart and persevere;
Let faith and hope be guides to thee,
And with thy sorrow's cope;
And let thy earnest motto be—
"While there is life, there's hope."

Haste not—Rest not.

Translated from Goethe.

Without haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast!
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not! let no thoughtless deed
Mar fore'er the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right;
Onward, then, with all thy might.
Haste not—years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done!

Rest not! life is sweeping by;
Do and DARE before you die.
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time.
Glorious 't is to live for aye
When these forms have passed away!

Haste not! rest not! calmy wait,
Meekly bear the storms of fate.
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the *right*, whate'er betide!
Haste not—rest not—conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, MARCH 15.

☞ How does the creation of the Sabbath prove the foreknowledge of God?

Because the Sabbath was created for the especial benefit of modern Lawyers.

NEGRO WIT.—"How much you charge, massa magistrate, to marry me and Miss Dinah?"

"Well, Clem, I'll marry you for two dollars."

"Two dollars! What you charge to marry white folks, massa?"

"We generally charge five dollars, Clem."

"Well, you marry us like white folks, and I'll give you five dollars, too."

"Why, Clem, that's a curious notion, but as you desire it, I will marry you like white folks for five dollars."

The ceremony being performed, and Clem and Dinah being one, the magistrate asked for his fee.

"Oh, no, massa! you no come up to de greement."

"How so, Clem, what's lacking?"

"Why, you no kiss de bride!"

"Get out of my office, you black rascal!"

Exit Clem, with a smart touch of the magistrate boot.

The following short apologue of *Sadi*, an Asiatic sage, is full of valuable instruction:—"I never complained of my wretched forlorn condition, but on one occasion, when my feet were naked, and I had not wherewith to shoe them. Soon after, meeting a man without feet, I was thankful for the bounty of Providence to myself, and with perfect resignation submitted to my want of shoes.

"I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba, and cry 'Tis all barren;—and so it is; and so is all the world to him who will not cultivate the fruits it offers. Was I in a desert, I would find out wherewith in it to call forth my affections:—if I could do no better, I would fasten them upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy express to connect myself to;—I would court their shade, and greet them kindly for their protection."

ENCOURAGING.—As an evidence of what girls can do, if they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, besides her board, about two hundred dollars, and availing herself of the faculties which the printing office afforded acquired a good education. She is now an associate editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a girl is bound to shine, and eclipse tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury, and taught all the "accomplishments" of a boarding school. Such a wife will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society and an honor to her sex and to her country.

A wooden-legged man has this advantage over other people—he never gets his toes frost bitten.

Why is a man who gets knocked down at an election like the world we inhabit? Because he's "flattened at the polls."

A lazy fellow down South spells Tennessee thus 10*ac*. He is the same fellow who spells Andrew Jackson thus—&rn Jaxn.

A printer, not long ago, being flung by his sweetheart, went to the printing office and tried to commit suicide with the shooting-stick but the thing would'nt go off.

The devil, wishing to pacify him told him to peep into the sanctum, where the Editor was writing duns to delinquent subscribers. He did so and the effect was magical. He said the picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

RATHER A STRECH.—One of the old proprietors of Dysert's tavern, in Cecil co., used to entertain his guests with the most marvellous incidents and adventures, one of which is still extant, viz:

He went to the woods with a sled for a load of wood which he loaded up, but a rain coming on so softened his raw hide traces that they streached until he reached home, without the sled ever starting: he took them off the horse and threw the harness over the gate post. After a while the sun came out and the traces began to contract and the sled came sliding up.

'Sit down,' said a judge, to an impertinent limb of the law. 'I cannot entertain your ridiculous proposition.'

'But my necessity.'—

'Yes, yes your necessity—I understand—I admit you are a necessity yourself, or at least the next thing to it for necessity knows no law.

Among the curiosities lately placed in a Museum, is a musquito's bladder containing the souls of twenty-four misers, and the fortunes of twelve editors. It is nearly half full.

Wanted by a Dutch gardener, a journeyman cooper to head a cabbage.

Young America is growing rapidly. Every day we meet with proofs of this encouraging fact. Here is one of the latest instances of rapid development:

'Have you been to the Astor Library?' asked a youth of his father a few days ago.

'No, I have not.'

'You had better call and see it,' the youth continued—'Just mention my name to the librarian, and he will show you every attention.'

A BRILLIANT DESCRIPTION. A gentleman on board a steamboat with his family, was asked by his children "what made the boat go,' when he gave them a very minute description of the machinery and its principles, in the following words:—

"You see, my dears, this thingumbob here goes down through that hole, and fastens on to the—jigamaree, and that connects with the— crinkumcrankum, and then that man, he's the engineer, you know, kind o stirs up the—what-du-you call-it, with his long poker, and they all shove along, and the boat goes ahead."

THE SAYINGS OF POOR RICHARD—"Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee." And again: "If you would have your business done, go; if not, send."

"Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship"

"If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some" for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing."

GOOD ADVICE.—If you would relish your food, if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

Why is sympathy like blind-man's buff? It is fellow-feeling for a fellow-creature.—N. Y. *Picayune.*

Two things a woman can't do—Pass a bonnet store wihout looking in—and see a pretty baby without kissing it.

A militia captain out West, by the name of Bang, has named his eldest son Slam. What a noisy fellow he'll be! Slam Bang!

'Twixt woman and wine,
Man's lot is to smart,
For wine makes his head ache,
And woman his heart!

'Is your house a warm one?' asked a person in search of a tenement.

'It ought to be,—the painter gave it two coats recently,' was the reply.

FORTY DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.—A lady named Miller, upwards of 70 years of age, residing about eight miles from Pittsburg, has been lying seriously ill for some time; during the last forty days she has not eaten a morsel of food of any kind, and her only drink is water. She is a widow and a mother of a family. Her physicians have not given the disease any definite name. She was still alive, though very weak.

HEAVY FAILURES.—The Louisville Times states that Captain Cassius M. Clay has failed to a very large amount. Captain Clay has been a large speculator in hogs for several years, and the recent decline in hog products is attributed to his failure. His brother Brutus J. Clay and M. C. Johnson are the assignees.

The Farmer.

Sweet Potato.

Early in the month spread out seed-potatoes on prepared beds, and cover, three or four inches deep, with rich light earth. Here they will sprout, preparatory to setting out, in April and thus no failures will occur, as it will, by this plan, be seen which seeds will grow. *The best varieties*, giving them in the order of their excellence, are: 1. The *Yam*. In shape it is oval or roundish, with a smooth surface and yellowish tint. It yields and keeps well. 2. *Spanish* or *White*. Long and crooked, with large welts, like veins, running lengthwise under the skin. When cooked and broken open, it falls into longitudinal flakes, but is not at all stringy. It is best late in the season. Considering its great merit, it is astonishing that it is not in more general use. 3. *Bermuda*. The color of the skin is deep crimson or purple; that of the meat, very white. In shape, more cylindrical than the yam. Very large and prolific, but inferior in flavor. 4. *Red*. Earliest variety, but inferior to the foregoing in size. It was formerly in very general use, but is less popular now that better sorts are becoming known. The flesh is mealy. 5. *Poplar Root*. Looks something like the yam, but rather more yellow. Is watery and insipid.

Every one knows that the sweet potato flourishes best, if not exclusively, in loose sandy soil. The States which produce them in the greatest quantities are Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

Cultivate more Fruit.

We are daily increasing in the desire to extend the production of fruit. Aside from the improvement in health which would arise from a greater consumption of fruit, replacing a portion of the grosser animal and vegetable matter which now constitute so large a quantity of our daily food—aside from this, we say, the present exorbitant prices paid for other food should be an incentive: besides, the great mass of foreign fruit which is now consumed among us could be replaced by that of our own production, of much finer quality, and at cheaper rates. Why is it that so many hundreds of families, living in the country, and having every facility for fruit production, should still continue to subsist on the commonest food, requiring a greater area for its growth? A single acre of ground may be made to yield a continued succession of strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines, and grapes—not only giving a great variety, but the *finest quality in sufficient quantity* to answer the reasonable desire of any fair-sized family. Again, there are thousands, nay, millions, of apple trees, which are now bearing the most common, vinegar-producing apples, most of which are capable of being brought into bearing valuable varieties of this important fruit. Vigorous apple trees of any age will amply repay the expenditure of a little time and money in placing a few grafts of the more desirable kinds of fruits in the young, thrifty limbs, which will come into bearing in the course of two or three years. All the limbs of the tree should not be cut back at once, as it would be too great a check to its growth. About one half may be removed at the first operation, which should be performed in early spring, when the bark will separate most readily from the wood,—the grafts having been procured in autumn and buried in damp sand, tow, sawdust, or moist earth, in a cool cellar, until required for use. After the graft starts, keep down all suckers by rubbing them off with the hand while still small, and remove the large branches which would be likely to draw too freely on the energies of the limb bearing the graft, thus preventing the latter from receiving all the nourishment it requires. Should the tree show any sign of premature decay, though it still have thrifty growth in many parts, the old bark should be removed by a wash of potash or soda solution in water, which causes the useless portions of the bark to soften, separate, and fall off, while all the eggs of insects are thus destroyed, and the tree left in a cleanly state. Crowded and dead branches should be all removed; and when they are an inch or more in diameter, the wound should be covered with a solution of gum-shellac and alcohol, which will keep out all air, moisture, etc. Hundreds of trees are rendered a mass of decaying matter from the slightest exposure, caused by cutting off a few large branches roughly, and afterwards failing to protect them from atmospheric influences. Of the washes referred to above, by far the better, safer one, is the soda solution, made by dissolving one pound of bleacher's No. 1 soda in a gallon of water, and applying the result with a brush or mop to the surface of the tree early in spring. Sometimes a second coating is required, but one is sufficient to effect the desired purpose. In many places it is impossible to procure the No. 1 soda. Common soft soda of the shops may be heated to redness over the fire, which drives off the carbonic acid combined with it, and leaves the soda in a caustic state, which may then be used in the same manner as the No. 1 soda, and will effect precisely the same results.

Exchange.

JOB PRINTING

Having just established a Printing Office in Greensborough, with

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

JOB TYPE,

Selected with great care, to suit the times and please the taste of our people, we respectfully call attention to the same and solicit A TRIAL.

ORDERS FOR

PAMPHLETS,	CLERKS' BLANKS,
HANDBILLS,	SHERIFF'S do.
CARDS,	CONSTABLES' do.
LABELS,	ATTORNEYS' do.

OR FOR

Any other kind of Work,

Required by the business Community, will be executed with

Neatness, Correctness, Dispatch AND PUNCTUALITY.

TIMES OFFICE.

Market Street, Greensboro', N. C.

Jan. 1, 1856.

The Times:

An Independent and Literary JOURNAL,

Devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce & The Markets.

WE *know* that the interests of the People of our State demand such a paper, and believing that one free from the political strifes and quarrels of the day, devoted to such topics, will be the kind they desire, we confidently enter upon this enterprise with the assurance of meriting and meeting their approbation and support. Our object is to make the Times the mirror of the State, in which all can see their true interests held up and encouraged.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To this subject we expect to devote as much space as a full statement of the various operations will require; for as our works of improvements advance, so do all the other interests of the State,

EDUCATION.

It is a source of regret to all interested in the educational interests of our State, (and who is not?) that our papers are so much devoted to party politics, &c., that this great cause has been too much neglected; we propose, therefore, to devote to this subject, a portion of our space. We will foster and carefully note the advancement of Education, not only in our higher Schools, but also in our Common Schools.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURE AND COMMERCE.

At this stage of our history, are commanding the attention of all our good State and money-loving citizens. Therefore, the Markets will be reported with care, and all items, calculated to throw light on either of those inseperable branches of industry, will be carefully gleaned and inserted every week.

TERMS.

The Times is printed weekly in Greensborough, N. C., on new material, and contains as much reading matter as any paper in the State, for $2.00 per annum in advance.

6 copies to one address,.....$10.00
10 copies,.....$15.00

E. W. OGBURN,
C. C. COLE,
J. W. ALBRIGHT.

☞ We will be under lasting obligations to all Editors who will be kind enough to insert this prospectus, and we will try to return the compliment.

Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 1 1856.

GREENSBORO'

Classical School.

TAUGHT BY

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, A. M.

THE Spring Session will commence on Wednesday morning January 9th at 9 o'clock—at which time classes will be formed, and scholars of *any age* admitted.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the opening of the school, so that a proper classification can be made.

☞ TERMS, as follows, viz: Classical Department $21. English $13, payable always in advance.

January, 1856. 2-3m

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.

For sale at the Drug Store of,

W. C. PORTER.

Greensboro', N. C. 1:6ms.

GRAND COMBINATION,

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; Graham's Magazine; and Frank Leslies, Gazette of Fashions. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

Election Notice.

ELECTIONS will be held for Committee-men, in all the districts, on the first Saturday in April, printed advertisements are now ready at my Office, and I would be obliged to Superintendents, Committee-men and Teachers to call for them, as it will aid me in getting the notices out—three are necessary in each district. E. W. OGBURN, *Ch'm. of the Board, S. C. S.*

March 1, 1856. 10::tf.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

TO COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

By an act of the last Legislature the time of holding elections for Committee men, was changed to the first Saturday in April, the Committee then chosen, to commence their term of office, on the first monday in May following.

The Committee men now in office, will continue until others are chosen.

E. W. OGBURN Chn.

TO MECHANICS,

Inventors and Manufacturers,

ELEVENTH YEAR!

PROSPECTUS OF THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill-Work, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Every number of the *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* contains Eight Large Pages, of reading, abundantly illustrated with *ENGRAVINGS*,—all of them engraved expressly for this publication.

All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an *ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY*, where the inventor may learn what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

REPORTS OF U. S. PATENTS granted re also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS. These Claims are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN in advance of all other papers.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and *People in every profession of life*, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate. Much might be added in this Prospectus, to prove that the Scientific American is a publication which every Inventor, Mechanic, Artisan, and Engineer in the United States should patronize; but the publication is so thoroughly known throughout the country, that we refrain from occupying further space.

TERMS:—$2 a year; $1 for half a year.

Southern, Western, Canada Money, or Post Office Stamps taken at their par value for subscriptions. Letters should be directed (invariably post-paid to

MUNN & CO.,
(9::tf) 128 Fulton street, New York.

Normal College.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is situated four miles from "High Point," on the North Carolina Rail Road, about one mile from the Western Plank Road, and eighteen, from Greensboro' The buildings which are now finished consist of an elegant brick edifice, three stories high, and of ample dimentions, well finished and furnished, together with extensive boarding arrangements both public and private. The Apparatus, made by Chamberlain and Ritchie, of Boston, is of the very best character; the Museum and all other appliances properly belonging to a College, are such as the spirit of the age demands. The extent, thoroughness and finish of Instruction are suited to the dignity of an enterprising State, and have been matured by the wisdom of a large board of Trustees, Headed by his Excellency the Governor, John A. Gilmer, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, &c. The Collegiate years is divided into three Terms of fourteen weeks each, a holyday of two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week about the fifth of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return home till the Summer vacation. The location is of easy access by rail and plank roads, within two days drive of the finest mountain scenery in the South, and is itself in a fine rolling country of first rate water and cheap living. The entire expense varies from about $31 to $40 per term, or from $93 to 120 dollars per annum. All money must be placed in the hands of the President, and if any pocket money is to be allowed, parents should give precise instructions as to the amount. Money sufficient to pay the Janitor's fee ($1 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, all other expenses are due at the end of the Term and must be promptly settled. Books can be obtained at the College, but clothing should always be furnished from home. All communications should be directed to "Normal College, N. C." Catalogues can be obtained by application to the President. The next Term will begin on the 12th, of September.

B CRAVEN, President.

August 1855. 1-4m.

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Fire AND Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, and Books of Account, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "Improved Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safe," as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853, as superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kind of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO. PATENTEES,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 7 & 8 Water St. N. Y.

☞ Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington. 7::3m.

JAMES M. HUGHES,

Fashionable Tailor,

(*In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,*) *West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,*

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.

Jan., 1856, 4::ly

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—Rose Clark, Fanny Fern; Good Time Coming; Mimie Life; A Basket of Chips; The Home Garner; Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and Disasters on the Western Waters; Napoleon at St. Helena; American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge; The Memors of Susan Allibone, A Life hid with Christ; Whateley's Good and Evil Angels; Whateley's Future State. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

Jan. 23, 1856.

1856. ANNUALS. 1856.

The Mignorette, The Golden Gift, The Ladie's Wreath, The Ladie's Gift, The Casket, Magnolia; Garland, Amaranth, Token of Friendship, Perpetual Keepsake.

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Jan. 1856. (3:3ms) *Goldsboro', N. C.*

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J. W. HOWLETT & SON,

DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

HELP

Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY

PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties o FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will recieve prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

January, 1856. 2-tf

GREENSBORO'

Female College.

THE Spring Session of 1856, will commence on the 24th day of December, 1855.—There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas. All the departments of Instruction of the Institution, are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The First Class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College Course. Girls under 14 years of age, will hereafter be received into the Institution.

Circulars will be sent, on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.

T. M. JONES, Pres't. 1-tf.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8:1y.

A CALL FOR CASH.

RANKIN & MCLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany, 1st the usual time of settling. Jan., 1856.

J. L. HENDRIX,

(*Formerly of Greensboro', N. C.,*)

WITH

J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

(9::tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

SIGN OF THE SKELETON WAGON.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Merchants and Planters, that he has opened a Repository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., at No. 26 Beekman Street, running through to 13 Spruce Street—entrance on Either Street.

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety.

Having learned the trade in the Factory of shefather, he is practically familiar with every te iartment in the business, and is therefore andbled to oversee orders for any kind of work pnerusted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West, and intimate knowledge of every section, and his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin & Starr, and Messrs. Frothingham, Newell & Co., gives him many advantages in the selections required for the different parts of the country. Also, an acquaintance with the character of Work, Draft, Track, Height of Wheels, quality and size of Springs and Axles necessary for the particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders, either through merchants or to the subscriber direct, and all prices guaranteed to be as low as the work can possibly be furnished, and which will be equal, in every respect, to that of the very best and oldest city or country establishments.

26 Beekman Street is within a few doors of the Park, on the South-East side, across from the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place, Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accommodations, and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns, he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a call from his friends, and from those who will do him the favor to examine his assortment, and being the only establishment adapted to the Southern Trade, in the lower part of the City, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York City, engaged in the Southern or Western Trade.

Great care will be taken in packing and engaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount allowed to the trade.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant,

WM. L. MCDONALD.

N. B.—WM. L. MCDONALD takes pleasure in referring to the Merchants of Greensboro'.

New York, January, 1856. 5-2m

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)

NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths*, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also,

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.

Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.

June 30, 1855, 1-8m,

Another Great War!

Go into all sections of the country and make it known to all the world that the place to buy neat

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS IS AT THE

Clothing Emporium,

On Market Street, opposite the Farmers' Bank,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

There is to be found the largest, cheapest and best assortment of any in the surrounding country: consisting, in part, of OVER COATS of every description; DOUBLE ditto; ALL WOOL Frock and Sack Coats; Casimer & Satinett Pants; all kinds of Vests; a general assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods—suitable sor Fall and Winter.

CALL AND SEE. No matter if you have to come 60 miles, the cheapness and durability of my goods will twice repay your expenses and trouble. SAMUEL ARCHER.

Jan. 1, 1856. 1 1y

NEW BOOKS.

Life in California,
The Moral and Intellectual diversity of Races, The
Philadelphia Housewife, Pepy's
Diary of Correspondence 4 vol. Lippencott's Gazetteer of the world, Harpers
Juvenile Library, 25 volume's of Cumming's works, My School and Schoolmasters, Poetry and Mistery of Dreams, Calafornia and its History, Dress a fine Art,
Common place Book, Joan of Arc, Glenwood, Elie, Dove Cote, The Moral Probe,
The old Homestead,
The Ten years among the Mail-bags, The
Cottage Gardner, Hidden Path,
Amy Lee, Scenes in the life of our Saviour, Book of Bourdoir, Souvenier Gallery,
Bears, Molley Kitty, Love of Country,
The End—by Cummings, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

December, 22nd, 1855.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. Thos. RUFFIN,	Alamance,
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
F. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6, 6::1yr.